FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1883.

Amusemente To-Bay. th's Thentre-The Oulles. . P. M. Shouth's Thentre-The Online. Fr. M.
Billon Opera Hunke-Carle. Fr. M.
Bounell's Museum Broadway and Mr el.
Big Indian Wigwa ... Creak. 256 and 8 F. M.
Candon-The Server. 815 F. M.
C amopolitan The tre-A Farisian Romance. 8 F. M. Composition The tree A Parison Romance,
Darly's Thentre-Egypt and the Wile. 23 F. M.
Fifth Avenue Thentre-Outle. 2 F. M.
Grand Opera Houses-Injenue 2 F. M.
Stable Disse Museum-12 Descry.
Benesty's Thentre-Around the World in 14 Da. e's Garden-Virginias. & P. M. Mittate Garden-Viginia: F.P. M.
Standard Theatre Oren Rome-Bunch of Keys. F.P. M.
Standard Theatre Oren Rome Pin. F.P. M.
Star Theatre-The Shaughram: F.P. M.
Thailis Theatre-The Shaughram: F.P. M.
Theatre-The Shaughram: F.P. M.
Theatre-The Mudty Day. 2 and F.P. M.
Theatre-Camique-The Mudty Day. 2 and F.P. M.
Tony Pentar's Theat e-Verlety. 2 and F.P. M.
Union Square: hear e-Brighten: F.P. M.
Window: Theatre-Herman: F.P. M.
Window: Theatre-Herman: F.P. M.

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Before the Governor had power to veto Rems in an appropriation bill, it was in the Bupply bill that all the little swindles and petty pilferings which dared not stand alone sought shelter. The amount embraced in the Bupply bill of the present session is moderate in comparison with the aggregates in such bills in former days. This proves that the fear of the veto kept barefaced jobbery out of the bill.

But hopest Senators and Assemblymen must still be on the alert. The Legislature has reached the most dangerous stage of the ion, when in the last week or two of its existence it will pass more bills than in the months that have gone before. In the confusion of the two or three closing days the plotters reap their harvest. A good Congressional apportionment scheme is kept back now probably with the hope to drive some objectionable one through in the dying throes of the session.

Honest members should be vigilant till the last fall of the gavel in the Senate and the

A Confession No Hope of Economy Under Republican Rule.

The Times falls into a singular error when It assumes that the sum which will be required annually to carry on the Government of the United States is expressed by the figures of last year's expenditure.

The national expenditures for 1882 amounted to \$257,982,439. The Times allows \$34,600,000 for arrears of pensions; and it leaps to the conclusion that because about \$224,000,000 were spent last year for other purposes of Government, \$224,000,000 is the least sum that will meet these other expenses in the

But the Times's \$224,000,000 represents, not the necessary outlay for honest and economical adminstration of public affairs, but the climax of Republican extravagance and the top notch of Republican corruption.

The Times's \$224,000,000 includes an expenditure of \$43,570,494 on account of the War Department alone. In a single year of prosound peace the Republican party spent for and through its military establishment \$3,500,000 more than it cost the nation to carry on the war with Great Britain during the two years 1919 and 1914.

The Times's \$224,000,000 also includes an expenditure of \$15,032,046 on account of the phantom navy. In a year in which the sole naval achievement was the foundering of a Potten ship, the Republican party, under the lend of the jobber Robeson, squandered and stole more than it cost during the two years 2813 and 1814 to support a navy that won everlasting glory on the seas.

The Times's \$224,000,000 includes an expenditure of \$9,736,747 on account of the apiece for every man, woman, and child of the last conque

Our neighbor's estimate also includes the wages of a great army of tax caters, organzed by the Republican party for the perpetuation of its own corrupt misrule.

Yet the Times commits itself to the opinion that \$224,000,000 is "the least sum which the new revenue plan will be required to get from

"It may be said," adds our esteemed concomporary, "that the expenditures can be economized. That is true, but it is not very likely that they will be."

This is a remarkable admission for the leading Republican newspaper to make. There is no prospect of honest and economscal government while the Republican party remains in power.

The Captured Crees.

The surrender of about seventy Crees on Milk River to detachments of troops from Fort Assiniboine, may raise a question as to what shall be done with them, and who shall be held responsible for their ravages.

These Crees are Canadian Indians, who have hereditary feuds with the Piegans or other tribes in United States territory. In blissful ignorance of what is meant by the 49th parallel, they occasionally wander south of this line in order to bunt the buffalo, as well as to scalp or steal. They do not go far enough to seriously threaten the Yellowstone settlements, or to cause apprehension to the porthernmost frontier posts. Still, their presence is viewed by the troops as disrespectful to the boundary, and the Piegans

have certain claims to protection. Last year Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN called the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the incursions of Indians from the Northwest Territory. The Canadian authorities, by an order in council, proposed to adopt a system of passes, in place of crossing the line at will; but no action seems to have been taken by the State Department at Washington on this proposition. The raiding is sone by Indians who have refused to leave the frontier and settle on the reservations provided for them in the interior. That they should prefer a southerly to a northerly climate is natural; but the chief reason why they remain near the international boundary is that the buffalo herd there; and most of their raids across the line are probably in pursuit of buffalo that have moved southward, though they may improve the occasion to steal the horses and cattle of their neigh-

But the trouble does not wholly originate on one side. Until recently the Canadian territory near the border was permanently occupied by SITTING BULL and the refugee bands from the United States, numbering several thousands. They crossed the line repeatedly to their old haunts in pursuit of game, and the Blackfeet, Crees, and other Indians of Canada considered themselves entitled to do what the Sieux did. It is probable, also, that Indians from the United States still occasionally raid into Canadian territory in pursuit of plunder.

The problem is somewhat difficult to dis-

pose of from various causes. There is an obstacle to begin with in convincing the Indian that there is any gross impropriety in crossing the border. Then the Blackfeet and the Assimiboines, on opposite sides of it, are ailled by blood and marriage, and have been accustomed to visit each other and hunt together. Sir JOHN MACDONALD has suggested the issue of permits for these purposes, as in the case of Indians leaving ordinary res ervations; it being understood, however, that the Government issuing a pass assumes no responsibility for the conduct of the Indian who holds it. A further step toward preserving the peace of the border might be an agreement for the extradition of Indians charged with offences, in cases not covered by the existing treaties. Under the Canadian laws, even as they are, an Indian who steal and punished in Canada. The present party horses in United States territory can be tried picked up with their horses as well as themselves almost starved, seem to have been by no means disposed to resist. It will take time and patience to impress on the red men the theory of the inviolability of the

The New Departure in British India.

The question whether Englishmen residing in India shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of native tribunals, is only one of many problems suggested by the new and admira ole policy adopted by the present Viceroy Lord RIPON, and which contemplates noth ing less than the education of a people numpering some two hundred millions in habits of self-government never before practised or permitted in the history of the Indian peninula. Should the scheme fashioned by Lord RIPON be faithfully carried out, we shall witness the remarkable spectacle of a handful of conquerors straining all their energies to ender the conquered self-sufficing, with the full knowledge that when the work is done the maintenance of the British conquests will be no longer possible.

We have called the new programme scheme, because its execution may at any time be checked by the home Government but such interference is unlikely on the part of the GLADSTONE Ministry, whose Indian policy is shaped by the Punjab school of pro ressive administrators to which Lord Law RENCE belonged, rather than by the paternal theories of the Scinde coterie, of which Sir Bartle Frene is a con-

spicuous representative. So far as the present possessors of executive authority in India are concerned, local selfgovernment is not merely a project, but a reality embodied in laws passed by the Governor-General in Council, and already applied in several provinces. The new system was set forth in a resolution adopted at Calcutta. in May, 1892, and it was expanded and explained in a further resolution issued in October of last year. It will be well to keep in view the precise scope and purport of an ad-ministrative revolution which may have momentous consequences, and to this end we avail ourselves of the official papers collected and commented upon by Sir RICHARD TEM-PLE, who is qualified by experience to speak with authority upon questions relating to the

government of India.

It cannot be said that the theory of local administration or even the elective principle is absolutely new in British India; the inno vation consists in the magnitude of the scale on which these doctrines are to be applied. Besides the eight provincial Governments, there have for many years existed local Boards, corresponding in some respects to the French Councils-General. Within dis tricts about as large as French departments. munications, of primary and middle-class ed ucation, of sanitary and medical work, and of the police. These Councils were made up partly of European officials, partly of natives; the latter, however, not being elected, but appointed by the British authorities, took little interest in their functions, and felt no sense of accountability. On the other hand, the elective principle has for some time been in force in Calcutta and Bombay, and has been cautiously extended to some other large Indian Bureau. This amounts to about \$150 towns. All the municipal affairs of the two great cities named are managed by corporations consisting chiefly of members elected

by ratepayers. The great reform introduced by Lord RIPON may be examined from two points of view, for it offers a large measure of local autonomy both to the urban and the rural population of British India. The control over municipal concerns now enjoyed by the ratepayers of a few cities will, under the orders of May, 1882, be conferred on all the towns, large and small, some 1,500 in number, and comprehending nearly twenty million inhabitants. This part of the problem will be more easily solved, for there is no difficulty in defining the qualifications requisite for voting in municipalities. They who already pay taxes for municipal purposes will be made electors, and their representatives will direct the expenditure of the sums turned into the town treasury.

The bestowal of self-government on the one hundred and eighty millions that compose the rural population is a much less facile undertaking. Lord Ripon begins by breaking up the present districts into much smaller subdivisions, corresponding to French cantons, each of them, however, comprising several villages. The members of the Board of control of the local concerns of each administrative unit are to be chosen by election, but the qualifications of voters and all other matters pertaining to the electoral machinery are to be determined by the provincial Governments. It is probable that the conditions of the franchise will greatly vary in different parts of India, owing to differences in social structure, and especially in the tenure of land. In many provinces. for instance, the system of peasant proprietorship prevails, and here the right to vote will be attached to the ownership of land. Elsewhere, and particularly in Bengal and Oudh, where a large part of the soil is in the hands of great proprietors, it is deemed indispensable to intrust the suffrage to all tenants possessed of occupancy rights which insure them against eviction without cause pronounced sufficient by a court of justice.

On the whole, the number of rural cultivators who will exercise the local franchise under Lord Ripon's programme will be very large, and it is not expected that the immediate results of the experiment will be encouraging. Wise lawgivers do not anticipate reviving in a twelvementh habits of local self-help and self-control which for thousands of years have fallen into desuetude throughout the greater part of India. The Calcutta Government avows frankly, in an official paper on the subject, that it is not primarily with a view to improvement in administration that the new measure is put forward. The object is declared to be the furtherance of popular and political education, the fostering of an independent political life, which, though it may at first disclose some shortcomings in comparison with the autocratic system, carries with it the pledge of self-prompted and substantial progress. It may well be, as we have said, that Lord Ripon's opponents are justified in pronouncing his policy fatal to the maintenance of British ascendancy in

India, but no one, we imagine, if he is al-

lowed to execute his plans, will dispute the value of the service which he will render to humanity.

The City's Native and Foreign Born Population.

The population of the city of New York in 1880, according to the census, was 1,206,299. Of these, 727,629 were natives of the United States, and 478,670 foreign born.

It is obvious, therefore, that a large share of the immigrants who land at this port, and they are the great majority of all who cross the ocean, remain in New York. The rapid growth of the city in population is due rather to the accession of these foreigners than to the migration hither of citizens of ther States of the Union.

What the natural increase of the city is that is, the increase by reason of the excess of births over deaths-cannot be determined from our vital statistics, which are practically complete so far as concerns leaths, but are notoriously worthless as to hirths. The official records put the number annually born here below the number who die. That is a preposterously false showing, of course. Such a natural decrease would only be possible, according to all experience, in a time of widespread and virulent postilence, or in a period of flerce war.

Of the 727,629 inhabitants of New York In 1880 who were natives of the United States 647,209 were born in the State of New York, while only 80,330 were natives of other States

place of their birth as follows:
New England States 20.62 Southern States 17.4 New Jersey and Pennsylvania 26.98 Western and Paothe States 7.11 Territories and at sea 1.03
Total

It will be seen that the proportion of the population of New England birth was very small, though it was large enough to make great deal of noise. There were more Jerseymen and Pennsylvanians here than New Englanders, and the South contributed only about eight thousand less.

Of the foreigners, out of a total of 478,670, about half, or 287,985, came from Great Britain and Ireland, distributed thus: Ireland, 198,595; England, 29,664; Scotland, 8,683; Wales and elsewhere, 903. The number from the German empire was 163,482. The rest of the foreigners were chiefly made up of natives

	or the fellowing countries.						
•	Austria proper	530		4.101			
,	Boliemia British America		Poland	4.551			
-	China.	747	South America	427			
ı	Denmark	1.(88)	Sweden	3,104			
	Walland		Switzerland	4,541			

It will be seen, therefore, that we had more Englishmen in New York than New Englanders; and the natives of France and Italy together much exceeded in number the Southerners. From British America we had drawn about as many of our population as from all the Western and Pacific States of the Union.

An Insult to a Noble Memory.

Mr. SCHUYLER COLPAX of South Bend, Indiana, lectured in this town last night upon the life and character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If it were not for his occasional reappearance as the volunteer eulogist of a great and honest man, few people would know that Mr. SCHUYLER COLFAX was still alive. He was once Vice-President of the United States.

We are not aware that there is any law in any State by which Mr. COLFAX can be prevented from discussing in public the character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The spectacle. nowever, is not the less revolting.

Mr. W. E. CHANDLER, who made the raiload journey to Florida with the President in complete triumph, is said to have been very easick during the return journey by water from St. Augustine to Savannah. This is strange for an old salt like the Secretary of the Navy. His predecessors, Ancient Mariner THOMPSON, Major GOFF and Judge HUNT, were such sea dogs that they were never tired of cruising around in the summer vacation at the Government expense. Perhaps the memories CHANDLER of any future desire to try the raging main, and will induce him to confine his nautical exploits to such as can be performed on dry land,

The old story was repeated yesterday in London. When the eight prisoners charged with a dynamite conspiracy were brought before the Court, the man called Norman but former, and gave a long account, implicating his comrades. What he said will certainly interest many persons on this side of the Atlantic, for he refers to men and places in and about New York. In this case, however, as in previous ones, the weakness of those who are leagued together comes from within their own body. Carry turns State's evidence in Dublin

Africa is now obviously in the woodpile of European politics. France, Portugal, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium are all interested in the Dark Continent, with Germany and Austria not unwilling to take part in prescribing terms upon would-be possessors of it. The French occupation of Porta Negra, in Congo, and the despatch of Portuguese war vessels to Loanda, have just put a new phase on the Afri-

can situation A case tried in the General Sessions in No vember last, that attracted attention at the time, has been productive of an interesting decision by the Court of Appeals. Chief Justice RUGER delivering the opinion. FABER was tried upon a charge of bigamy. He and been divorced from his lawful wife, the divorce being granted at her instance, and the decree forbade him to remarry during her life time. But, in deflance of this decree, he remarried. Upon his trial it was urged as his defence that his offence, if he was guilty of any, was contempt of court in disobeying the decree, not bigamy. But, Judge GILDERSLEEVE holding that the offence was bigamy, Faben was convicted, and sentenced to State prison for five years. He appealed to the higher courts, but the Court of Appeals has just affirmed his conviction, and ordered that he be resentenced, holding that a marriage within the State, in disobedience of a decree of divorce forbidding the remarriage of the guilty party in an action for divorce, is bigamous.

Even those who are specially interested in such matters generally take their ideas as to and plants from New England books and papers, notwithstanding the fact that Massachusetts is at least a month behind southern and eastern New York in this respect. Many will be surprised to learn that although this i a rather backward spring, the black alder was in bloom early in March, and that the red maple has been covered with crimson blossom for over two weeks. The hepatica, which is the earliest of our wild flowers, and not the May flower, has been in bloom for more than a week. This little plant, with its deep-blue flow ers and lobed leaves, liver-colored on the under side, may sometimes be found, with us, half covered with snow early in March.

Swamp willows are now in bloom, and with a few days of this warm weather hosts of flowers will be out before the leaves will have made much progress. Those who care to observe them have excellent opportunities without going off Manhattan Island. The woods about High Bridge are richer in rare flowering plantthan almost any other spot of the same size within many miles. The cranesbill, dielytra (Dutchman's breeches), green-flowered colum bine, Solomon's seal, dog-tooth violet, are all rather uncommon plants which may be met with there in profusion; and our commoner

wild flowers are equally abundant. The city should take some care of this tract of land, however, or these and all its other natural beauties will quickly vanish before the picnickors and the crowds of irresponsible young peo-ple brought there by the elevated road. It should be worth some money to New York to keep these woods as nearly as possible in their

One of the brethren at the recent meeting of the South Classis of Long Island propounded an interesting theory in referring to the illness of the Rev. A. B. Thompson, who is under doctor's orders to take a rest. "It's a warning," exclaimed the brother. "I believe t to be the tactics of the Evil One to cause the best men of the Church to overexert them-selves and wear themselves out." Now, Old selves and wear themselves out." billousness, bronchitis, quinsy, and laziness around among the clergy. Probably he begins by overloading their stomachs, putting them to sleep after heavy meals, keeping them out of out of their baths, and tricking them into foolish changes of clothing. Then perhaps he

Lords WOLSELEY and ALCESTER are making a fortune out of their Egyptian exploits. for their services, besides increased rank and perquisites, the House of Commons now gives not only them, but their heirs, \$10,000 a year Saddling \$20,000 a year on future generations for such performances is very stupid. British statesmen must be nighty on the subject of

BUTLER to office, and incites him to write fast-

foes. In all of the flores war upon the devil, he

has never before received such credit as is now

given to his power to strike back.

lamations to excite the choler of his

Can morality be enforced by general rders? Mr. JAY Gould's representative in the management of the Missouri Pacific Rail-road has issued orders directing the employees to abstain from intoxicating liquors both while on and off duty, and a big pork packing firm at Kansas City, Mo., has not only issued a similar order, but has also directed its several hundred across the Kansas line. This paternal control over the conduct and habits of men in the West is a new thing, and it is no wonder that the right of employers to interfere in the private affairs of those who serve them is questioned upon principle.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Gen. T. J. Wood, rendered a day or two ago, is important as covering a whole class of cases. The act of 1866 permitted officers of the regular army, retired for wounds received in battle, to be retired "upon the full rank of the command held by them" at the time the Majors in the army were holding the volunteer rank or the volunteer commands of Major-Generals, this privilege became important, and two years after, in June, 1868, Gen. Wood, a Colonel of regular cavalry, was retired as a Major-General, which was the command he held at the time of his wound, though his actual volunteer rank was then that of Brigaretroactive legislation, declared that officers so retired "shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them, whether in the regular or volunteer service, at the time when on the retired list and receive pay thereafter accordingly." Gen. Wood's pay was thereupon cut down to that of the retired pay of a Briga-dier-General, this being his volunteer rank when he received his wounds. He sought to obtain the difference in the two rates of pay from 1875 to the present time. But the Court of Claims rejected his suit, and the Supreme Court sustained this decision. The ground taken is that Congress has within its own con trol the pay of retired officers, and if at one time it allows officers to be retired on higher pay than that of their actual rank it is not thereby debarred from revising its own legislation and changing it in this as in other cases.

It may some day be interesting to Brooklyn axpayers to learn whether Austin Corbin anded in that city with a patent mouse trap.

ABUSES IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE

Great Waste of Public Money

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The waste of pubinternal revenue. With its large army of office-holders and of superfluous chiefs, who draw sataries of three and four thousand dollars a year in reward for partisan service, prodigality runs through all the departments. There are able and honest officials who would gladly check this extravagance and arrest evils that have become chronic. But they are powerless

It may be assumed that the House of Representatives will strike at the abuses of the internal revenue service at the next session of Congress. Those of the customs will also claim early and active attention. There are fifty ports in the United States where the cost exceeds the amount of collections in the proportion of more than three to one. These ports are kent up mainly for the benefit of 265 officers who are appointed on the recommendation of members of Congress from the respective dis tricts. Here is a list of the ports, of the cost of the collections, and of the number of officers attached thereto, for reference when legisla-tion on this subject is proposed to be under-taken:

Place.	State.	Cost.	Collected.	7
York	Maine	\$200.00		-
Frenchman's Bay	Maine	4.703 (0)	\$224 16	6
Waldeborough	Maine	5 20 (0)	2.005 57	220
Machina	Muine	3,047 (0)	429 93	10.0
Saco	Maine			
Wiscasset	Maine	3.569 (0)	16 10	18
Helfast			662 31	
astine	Maine	3.712 00	1,291 77	10
Kennebank	Maine	4,492 (8)	500.00	6
Marblehead		756 00	m m 7 7 2 1	
Marmement		2,328 53	2,211 54	(3)
Barnstable	Mass.	6,475 91	462 36	21
Newhur yport	Mane.	2,966 00	2,348 08	5
Edgartown	Mass.	4,816 56	836 98	8.
Bristol		1,500 64		
Newport.	Rhode Island	2.885 75	1,025 25	7.3
Stonington		619 13	139 87	6
Sag Harbor	New York	918.00	2.444	140
Dankirk	New York	2.192 00	20.70	2
Burlington	New Jersey	218 00	72	1
Little Ray Harbor	New Jersey	3.881 18	84400	5
		392 00		3
Annapolis	Maryland	1.981 (0)	210	4
Eastern	Maryland	2,766 (0)	10100	2
Annapolia Eastern Petersburg	Virginia	8 304 00	53.5	7
		1,366 00	1.074 00	4
Tappahannock	Wirginia	1.113 81	75000	2
Lorktown	Virginia	1,550 93	3121	3
Cherrystone	Virginia	2,064 96		A
Heaufort	N Carolina	2 194 (0)	13 84	7
Pamileo.	N. Carolina	4,4612 (3)	3,047 (12)	10
Pamileo Albemarie	N. Carolina	5,407 93	74.00	6
Georgetown	S. Carolina	1,102 (0)	147 32	3
St. Augustine		1.765 (0)	59 75	6
St. John's	Florida	2 598 41	894 95	
Apalachicola	Florida	1.522 00	729 28	7
Anguarine Aparachicola Aparachicola Natchez Vicksburg Teche Saluria	Mianianippi.	240 00		105
Vicksburg.	Mississippi	129 99	- 171	1
Teche	Louislana	7.041 00	235 86	9
Saluria	Texas	13 079 19		ri
		2.824 (0)	618 82	9
Michigan	Michigan	3.096 00	2.831.53	
Evansville		764 00	4724	2
Cairo	Illinote.	1,472 00	52700	2
Galena	Illinois	876 (0)	2123	1
La Crosse	Wisconsin	1.302.00	2000	1
Cairo Galena La Crosse Duluth	Minnesota	6,120 00	3 046 23	4
Burlington	lows	491 00		1
Burlington	Nebraska	1.570 00	1,566 00	2
Southern Paget Sound	Oregon.	5.747 65	-1-1111 00	2
Paget Sound	Wash Terr'y	20,500 28	8,425 54	17
****	ope for refere	100000		

may be made.

Nearly \$280,000 Missing.

HAVANA, April 19.-A closer examination nto the accounts and of the stock of stamped paper on and has disclosed the fact that the thieves who broke CAPABILITY OF THE IRISH RACE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I agree the main with the writer of the brilliant review of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's "Four Years d Irish History" in your Sunday's Issue, but take exception to his conclusion that the Irish race are incapable of self-government, without the preliminary of expatriation and foreign training. I am inclined to a contrary opinion I think that Irishmen in Ireland, if left untrammelled, would conduct public affairs quite nationality which exercises the right of consti-tutional government. It cannot be supposed for a moment that the Ireland of to-day is less educated, or less trained to habits of self-reliance than the Iroland of 1782, or that it would make a failure instead of a success of the Constitution of that period, were it restored. A moment's thought will dispel any illusion of colleges" have left their mark upon the Irish people, while the history of the Land League organization, with all its faults and blunder lemonstrates that Irishmen, on their own soil, in the presence of overwhelming danger, have "staying qualities" of the highest order. The failure of this agrarian movement to accomplish all that was possible under skillul management and a continuous policy was not occasioned by any fault of the Irish people themselves, in my judgment, but was caused by impatient and unconsidered interference or the

reviewer, Irish nationality must be eventually won.

As a man of Irish birth, having strong sympathies with my countrymen, I naturally kept a close watch upon the progress of the constitutional struggle between the centralizing policy of the British Government and the leaders of the Irish party in their effort to apply the principle of local self-government to Irish national affairs, and I have little hesitation in saying that the present disastrous failure on the part of Irishadelegates who visited this country turaed the heads of these young gentlemen, who without public training or experience of affairs, returned to Irishade each one firmly convinced, in his own mind, that he was the political Moses that was to lead captive Irishad into the promised land of national independence. As a direct result, Mr. Parnell's liands were weakened, his policy was thwarted, his honesty doubted, and his plan purposely misunderstood. That which was only a side issue, land reform, was pushed forward as the main principle involved. was thwarted, his honesty doubted, and his plan purposely misunderstood. That which was only a side issue, and reform, was pushed forward as the main principle involved. This was the beginning of the end—the great lapse from practical statesmanship—to be speedily followed by the far more fatal lapse from public virtue, in the shape of organized outrage and assassination. And where did this accursed policy originate? Not upon irish soil, I trow, although willing agents were found there, as they have ever been found in that unhappy country, "to blast the councils of the brave," and cover the holiest of causes with infamy and contempt.

country. To blast the councils of the brave, and cover the holiest of causes with infamy and contempt.

To return, however, to the question of the fitness of Irishmen for self-government. Let me say this to the reviewer, that it is the self-same men who exercise such a large influence upon American affairs—that is, men similarly trained in every respect—that he holds to be incapable of wisely exercising corresponding influence in their own affairs. In other words, an Irishman is not to be trusted with the exercise of legislative and executive functions in capable of wisely exercising corresponding influence in their own affairs. In other words, an Irishman is not to be trusted with the exercise of legislative and executive functions in his own country, but may very properly be trusted with these functions in the United States. This is an absurdity, to my mind. Surely the Atlantic passage does not work a miraculous change upon the Irish emigrant. Every one knows that such is not the case, wherefore I am reduced to the conclusion that if an Irishman, just as he leaves his native land, is fit to be invested with the responsible and exalted functions of an "American sovereign," much more is he fitted to exercise, discreetly and well, the limited political functions of a "subject" under the English form of government. Moreover, Irishmen taken promiscuously from the peasant and farming class at home have developed remarkable aptitude for the management of public affairs in the Australian colonies, where Sir Charles Gavan Duffy first rose to any degree of eminence. What Irishmen really want is the right of governing themselves their own way. It might not be the way England would like, but if it satisfied the Irish people that should be sufficient. England has tried its way of governing Ireland and has satisfied ubody, Perhaps the most intensely disgusted partner in the political firm constituting the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to-day is England. It knows it has made a failure, but, having volunteered to act as political tutor of the universe, as it were, England will not admit the fact. And this stubborn English pride in reality lies at the root of the whole business. If the Imperial Parliament undertook to legislate for Frenchmen it would fail to satisfy them; yet France has a very good Government in its way, satisfactory to Itself, although the popular belief in England is that "the French are incapable of self-government." Indeed, if anything, they are just a shade less capable of self-government. Is the strongest possible

standard.

But to say advisedly that Ireland is incapable of self-government is the strongest possible condemnation of English methods in Ireland. If, after 700 odd years of English tutelage Ireland is still a political infant, incapable of managing its own affairs, in the name of common sense what possible hope of improvement is there should the same system be continued? I can imagine none. Europe the other day recognized the right, and admitted the litness, of Serb, Bulgar, and Roumanian to Independent Serb, Bulgar, and Roumanian to independent self-government, yet for some 400 years these people were under the heel of the "unspeakable Turk." England was foromost in champloning the rights of the Slav, and recognizing his capacity to establish and conduct a regular government without any pre-liminary training whatever; but if the English press be correct in their estimate of the Irish press be correct in their estimate of the Irish press that English rule in Irishand must be infinitely worse than Osmanii rule in Europe, or the Irish race is far inferior to the Slav in capacity for organization and respect for civil order. But as neither position is true, it follows that England, in denying home rule to Ireland because of its alleged unfitness for self-government, slanders the Irish people and discredits its own civilization. This is the long and the short of it.

The truth is, the English Parliamentary system is essentially one of centralization of authority, and those who wield the power of the British Empire by virtue of a Parliamentary majority will not surrender one jot of it, except upon compusion. But Ireland by reason

Bornly, and those who wield the power of the British Empire by virtue of a Parliamentary majority will not surrender one jot of it, except upon compulsion. But Ireland, by reason of the criminal excesses of a few men, the crudities of others, and the egregious self-consist of a majority of its parliamentarians, has lost the power of compulsion, within the lines of the Constitution, it once held firmly in its grasp. The case of Ireland is not hopeless by any means, but success now implies a total change of method. This, however, is not what I intended to discuss. My sole object in writing this communication was to give my reasons, as an Anglo-Irishman, for believing that Ireland is capable of self-government, and for my belief also, in opposition to your very able reviewer, that Ireland's regeneration must come from within and not from without itself.

New York, April 17.

R. J. C.

Government Officials and Free Passes.

WASHINGTON, April 18.-Judge Gresham's act declining the offer of a special car to bring him to Washington is widely commented on as greatly in his favor. It seems to have occurred to the new Postumaster General on the threshold of his official cares that he onld not properly accept such favors. So contrary was is action to the custom which has grown in overnment that even so simple a matter has attracted niversal attention. The Post Office Department has vast contracts with the

railroads, the rigid enforcement of which is important to the Treasury and the service. It obviously is as im-proper for the Postmaster-General or other officials to ecept a special car or train from a railroad baving a any other valuable thing. The law forbids the accepting of gifts in certain cases

rom employees. It is opposed to the spirit if not to the very terms of the law in all cases.

And yet it is the custom for the Postmaster General not only to accept but to ask for such extraordinary favors from corporations with which the department has monied transactions amounting to millions of dollars annually. Not only are officials who make these conracts, and who decide questions almost daily under them involving large amounts, offered free passes for themselves, their families, and friends, but these passes are asked for and always obtained when they are not tenlered. Whenever the Postmaster-General has had occaion to travel over any of the great roads, special cars, nd sometimes special trains, have been at his service.

The Sixth Auditor's office, where the corporations get their accounts settled, has been the standing benefit of great corporations. Not only for the head of the bureau and the employees, but, as in the case of the Post Office, for whatever friends the demand for free tickets

The example of the President is doubtless calculated to have a bad influence on lesser officials, but wrong in them is no less a wrong on this account. Their responsibility is not lessoned a particle. If personal regard to what is becoming in office is not enough to correct these practices in the heads of departments, it will manifestly be the duty of Congress to pass a stringent law with heavy penalties, correcting it not only as to these, but as to all others in the Government employ.

Cash in the Treasury. WASHINGTON, April 19.-The committee ap-

pointed to count the money in the Treasury has com-pleted the count. It was begun on March 31. The committee has been assisted by from twenty to sixty expert conniers. All paper meriov has been twice counted. The coin was empticed from the bags, and the amount verified by weight. The committee found the total money to be \$13,400,207.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY AT SEA. All Sick Except the Chief Magistrate-An In-

SAVANNAH, April 19. - The Tallapoosa came up the Savannah River with the fog this norning. The President, the Hon. W. E. Chandier, and the others of the party were on board. They had experienced a sail from St. Augustine that was not specially delightful. Admiral W. E. Chandler succumbed very early to the breeze of the ocean. The Tallapoosa weighed anchor in St. Augustine harbor at break of day yesterday morning. The party were all on board and all sound asleep. After they got over the bar a strong northeast wind struck the Tallapoosa on her starboard bow. The vessel tossed like an egg shell. There were groans from the cabin of the Hon, W. E. Chandler. At sea, when the Secretary of the Navy is aboard, aboard he ranks the Secretary. Therefore, it happened that the officers of the Tallapoesa were obliged to report three times—once to the President, once to the Secretary, and once to the Captain—and these reports were made at t 12, and 8 o'clock. Mr. Baxter was the officer in charge at 8 A. M. The sea was feaming and charge at 8 A. M. The sea was feaming and the wind blowing great guns. Baxter reported to the Commander-in-Chief, the President, "It is 8 o'clock," shouted Mr. Baxter through the door of the President's stateroom, "Very well, make her 10," was the reply. The President knew the answer that was expected. Next Mr. Baxter banged on the stateroom door of the Hon, W. E. Chandler. "Oo away," came in a feeble tone from the room.

oom.
Mr. Baxter did not go away, but banged more.
The now pule face of the Hon. W. E. Chandler
was-thrust from the window.
"What's the matter?" said the Secretary in

The now pale face of the Hon. W. E. Chandler was thrust from the window.

What's the matter?' said the Secretary in a faint tone.

"It is 8 o'clock," said Mr. Baxter.

"Well, what if it is?" replied the Secretary of the Navy, with anguish in his tone.

"It is 8 o'clock," said Mr. Baxter.

"Well, what if it is?" replied the Secretary of the Navy, with anguish in his tone.

"I don't care if it is midnight."

The President was the only one of the party who was not sick. Ho came out to breakfast, at heartily, lighted a cigar, and busied himself in a novel. At noon a pale and ghostly figure crawled out on the deck. It was that of the second in command of the American navy, Admiral Chandler. He seemed weak as to the leas, and he tottered to his seat. There was no vivacity now, no nervousness, nothing but sainess. Suddenly the Hon. W. E. Chandler retired, nor was he seen again until the smooth waters of the Savannah River were reached.

The Tallapoosa came to anchor off Tybee Island at about 8 o'clock last evening, but the party all remained on board until morning. At 10 o'clock the steamer cast her anchor in midstream, opposite the Custom House, and the President's party was taken ashore. The President wore a drab merning dross and Admiral Chandler a suit of navy bine, a white choker, and a highly polishedbeaver hat. They were driven to the residence of Capt. Botts, where they dined. This ovening, at 4 o'clock a reception was tendered to the President a prevate room, whence hes used the soun for failure. A few colored men and fewer white men went through the room and shook hands with the President. Apparently disgusted with the indifference shown the Chief vagistrate, the Mayor took the party off into a private room, whence issued the sound of the popping of champagne corks. The reception was such a dreadful flazle that the party were a little mortified. In fact, all through the South the utmost indifference has been shows to the President. There has been some curiosity, but no enthusiasm. The Hon. W. E. Chandler was

THE TEWKSBURY INVESTIGATION.

Renewed Attempt to Criminate a Witne

Boston, April 19.—The sensational nature the Tewksbury almshouse hearing yesterday served to draw a large attendance to-day. Various questions tending to criminate the witness were asked, when the Governor pro-tested against this effort to blacken her chareter as a means of weakening her testimony. Mr. Brown said that he proposed to show up the witness's life. At this point the controversy between counsel became decidedly acrimonione and personal, the point under discussion being whether the winness should give her New York name to the committee. It was finally decided that she should, and accordingly it was written on paper and handed to the committee. The witness then entered into the details of her life. She said that Nellie Marsh, at Tewksbury, attempted to poison her, the inference being that her father wanted to get rid of her, at the instigation of her stepmother, who was the cause of all her persecution.

Mrs. Catharine Powers, who was employed at the aimshouse, testified that she took her six children with her to that institution; that her baby was taken from her and thrown into a bathtub where diseased children had just bathed, and was wiped with the same towel used on these children, and that it was the most horrible place she ever was in. She reiterated the abuses of females in the bath. One woman, 70 years old, was beaten with a stick. ous and personal, the point under discussion being whether the witness should give her

A Recaleltrant Republican Watched and

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 19.—The deadlock in the Illinois House of Representatives over, the Bradwell-McNally contest is developing peculiar condition of affairs. The Republicans can only muster a quorum by the vote of every party man. Rook, the recalcitrant member who was present in the lobby yesterday, but declined to enter the House, and who left the State building in company with a familiar figure in Chicago Democratic polities, is still an uncertain quantity. Book's course is ascribed to various motives. It is currently known this morning that an attempt was made last night by certain Democratic members and leaders to induce Rook to quit the city, and he was taken to the Wabash depot. Two Republican members of the House followed in a hack, and after some words prevented Book's going away. Rook is said to have been in such a mental condition as not to be a free agent. He was followed about all night by watchers from both political parties, through various disreputable places, and early this morning both contestants were claiming Rook's vote. The Republicans are still unable to secure a quorum to-day. Rook failing to put in an appearance, and the majority are helpless without him. Book is closely guarded by representatives of both parties, the Democrats evidently desiring his departure and the Republicans seeking to prevent it. the State building in company with a

TO BEGIN SOON ON THE PEDESTAL. Now Work in Providing a Resting Place for Bartholdl's Blg Statue.

Work will soon be begun at Bedloe's Island on the pedestal for the Bartholdi statue. The Executive Committee have issued instructions to the Treasurer to call in the subscriptions. which amount to about \$60,000. Besides this. there is over \$25,000 cash on hand. Active work in collecting further subscriptions will be begun at once. Money has all along come in in small amounts. Seven hundred dollars was received yesterday. The theatrical entertain-

small amounts. Seven hundred dollars was received yesterday. The theatrical entertainments furnished a few hundred dollars. The bulk of the money has come in subscriptions from wealthy men. No subscription has exceeded \$2,500.

The total amount to be raised is \$250,000. A gentleman connected with the enterprise said yesterday that this amount would have been raised months ago had it not been for a singular public apathy on the subject.

The pedestal is to be of granite, 60 feet square at the base, 40 feet square at the top, and 145 feet high. It is necessary to have it so large in order to secure a firm anchorage for the statue, which is 145 feet high. There will be several rooms in the interior of the pedestal, and it is proposed to place in these tablets bearing the names of contributors.

Another difficulty with the subscription was that it was started just before the holidays—a bad time to solicit money. Then came the Western flood subscription, so that the pedestal had not had a fair chance so far. Very little money had been collected outside of New York city. The delay must be very annoying to the French donors of the statue, as it is nearly completed. It was a wonder that no other city had raised the money and claimed the statue. It was hoped that the beginning of work on the pedestal would stimulate subscriptions.

Swapping a Jacknes for a \$40,000 Lot. From the Fittsburgh Dispatch.

From the Fittsburgh Dispatch.

Henry Clay once owned the lot opposite the wine House, in Washinzton, and Commodore John Rogers wanted it, but the old Whig persistently refused to dispose of it. In his return from the Mediterranean the Commodore brought in one of his vessels a fine Andalusian jackass, which Clay wanted for his Kentheky stock farm. All his offers were rejected, until one day the Commodore said: "You can have him for your lot opposite the White House." Done, was Clay's reply, and the animal was shipped off to Kentheky. The Commodore built the new librarie house which Secretary seward occupied during the war. Hore Payne endeavered to assawinate him on the night when President Lincoln was shot. The fot is now valued at \$40,030.

Underground Wires to Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April '9.-In Select Council to day an ordinance was introduced authorizing the Western Union Telegraph Company to lay and maintain underground wires, pricumatic tubes, and cables under certain streets of the city.

SUNBEAMS.

-The \$1,000,000 pler at Nice has been de--A London weekly says that the Deceased

fe's sister bill will be dropped for this acc -The pistol which a Cincinnati woman said was the one with which her hosband threatened to shoot her proved to be a beer faucet.

-The Duke of Portland's deer are again attacked by a parasitic lung discase which attacted them two years ago. The keeper attributes it to the ex-

-A play by the late George Ellot was offered to Miss Genevieve Ward a few years ago, and was rejected by her in favor of the melodrama of "Albah," which proved a disastrous failure.

—It was stated in 1814 that the net profits

of the Brooklyn Union Perry Company were estimated at \$115,000 a year on a paid up capital of \$100,000 a -President Eliot of Harvard says that the

"seminaries bid against each other for young mend cants, who think that the community owes them theological education," and that "the chrical profeion has been deeply injured by beneficial endors -A member of the Massachusetts House

of Representatives, a physician, too, has discovered that "small-pox is sent by the Alrughty as a informat upon land monopoly, money monopoly, and transports. on monopoly." -The gigantic elephant at the Selonbrunn Imperial Menagerie, near Vienna, was prisoned the other morning "by command". Fifty grammes of prinsic scied were administered to him, after swallowing which he died in less than eight minutes.

-When sinners have supposed themselves to be dying and professed to be converted but atternant have unexpectedly recovered, in most cases they have lived as they did before. This is the general opinion of pastors who have seen these supposed deathbed ear

dons, as reported by the Christian Advocate - In March, 1812, Brooklyn could not boast a single barber, J. Burke, who had long done business in that capacity, having removed to New York. The mean venience was so great that a number of citizens met a the hotel then kept in Brooklyn by Barnum dafter age

famous as a Boniface in Baltimore to raise finds to tempt a man to come, which was done.

—A great discussion has been going on in Europe as to the date of Raphael's birth. He died on Good Friday, April 8, 1520, and was born in 1481, other on Good Priday, March 29, or on April 8. Rome has de cided for the former and celebrated its fourth center nary accordingly. Berlin adopted the latter date, and the Arademy of Arts there celebrated its anniversary on

- Mme. Léonie Léon has in her posses don a series of letters upon political events for the last ten years which M. Gambetta wrote to her from day to day. It seems that he used to write to her every evening when they were separated from each other, and to de scribe minutely all that had taken place. According to the Figure, this new "Journal to Stella" is expected to see the light at no very distant day.

—At Hibalstow in Lincolnshire, England

the School Board consists of four members. The ylear and his wife constitute half the Board, and as the former is also Chairman, they are, by the aid of the easting vote, able to carry everything or nothing at their o it, the other two members oppose, when the casting voiceones in and the thing is triumphantly carried. -A well-known foreign correspondent, M

Ivan de Wolstyne, who will represent several papers at the coronation, writes that the ceremonies will extend over nine days at St. Petersburg, and sixteen days at Moscow. In the latter city householders are already asking 3,000 routiles (about \$2,250) per fortulal tor a suite of four or five rooms. Houses round the Sreadin hired for the court are taken at \$750 per day. Cab fares during the fetes are already up to \$17.50 per day -Not long ago we were assured that it is

quite an error to suppose that Siberia is an unpleasant place, and now the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who lived five years in Alaska, assures a Philadelphia audience that No words can be strong enough to express the charm of this delightful land, where a climate softer than the of the north of England insures at all times of the year full enjoyment of all the loveliness around you. He further said that in forty years the mercury in Alacka had, by Russian record, only twice gone below zero.

— An experimental barn has been completed

periments in feeding are going on. The cement is to prevent any loss in manure. Space is reserved for a capacious silo, and in an annex are an engine and ma-chinery for cutting and cooking feed. In a wing is a piggery consisting of twenty apartments, each with a door opening into the alley, and the porkers who are being tried with various kinds of food will be invited to tand upon a portable platform scale every day placed upon the coffin of the late John Brown were tw

contributed by the Queen and the Empress Engenic. To the memorial wreath from the Queen there was affixed a large mourning card bearing the following words in her own handwriting: "A tribute of loving, grateful, and everlasting friendship and affection from his truest, best, and most faithful friend, Victoria, B. I." It is noted that the wreath she are, for large the noted that the wreath she sent for Lord Reaconstiel bore the words, "A mark of true affection, friendship, and regret;" that for Dean Stanley, "A mark of sincers fection and high esteem.

-A number of men were carousing in Candelaris, Nev., lately, when a doctor named Martin int one, and telling his audience how he might conclude if he could conquer his mania, for delet he how he had tried in vain. "Ah," he said, "Fill-leave the world; but, boys, as a last favor, let me do so to the sound of music." His friends summoned some Italien musicians, and while they played the doctor took mot phine. His friends, who did not believe Martin was in earnest, gradually left the saloon, and the saloon keeper seeing him so sound asleep, locked up the house and re-tired. In the morning the doctor was found dead. —Lillie Darst, who has just died in Ohio,

living. She did not wish to teach. Her mind can to writing and newspaper work. The position of editor and publisher of the Circleville Herald became vacant by the death of the proprietor. She took full charge o ville is the county seat, is largely Democratic, yet this energetic girt not only made her Republican paper profitable, but edited it so ably as to attract general at tention through the State. Her party services were nelappreciated and after the election of the last Legis's ure she was tendered the position of Engrassing City

-Small eating rests on classical precedent. Snall parks were a Roman institution. A Roman ban quet was not complete without the dish of broiled small which were enten in those days with the epicurean me tive of exciting thirst. Small farming as now practise in France is simplicity itself compared with the ancient method; for instead of being dieted on vine leave and herbs, the mollusks were then fattened on a mixture of meal and wine. The Illyrian snails were the most cafeemed; and they grew to an enormous size under the farming system then in vogue. The theory that small are excellent food for weakly and especially for concompetive persons is not only an article of faith with the French peasantry, but is upheld by medical opinion in France: and fastidious English people suffering from coughs who may be staying in France had better ask in questions respecting the ingredients of a certain " stopthat is extensively prescribed to such patients if they wish to give French medical practice a fair trial.

—A Chicago hotel clerk went last year to

Dakota, to a hotel reputed to be doing a roaring tradeit was. He returned lately, completely cured of all de sire for change. The hotel, he says, was a small frame structure, with a school section on the top floor, and three hundred people often slept in the house. They come in wagon loads. The landierd made money but he never was around, and I had to do everything. The landford was selling town lots and surveying, and ran 2 umber yard and everything. The first day I was there I had to leave the office and drive thirry teams around to the barn, and help to unhitch the horses, and all the time I was there I was half hostler, half chambermaid, half cook, and half everything there was. Why, a hotel clerk is of no more account out there than an Aberican here. It would make you sick. I had to help want table, help make beds aplit alahs for fuel ball out the cellar, deal for a fare bank in which the landlord was in

-A French paper has gone to the trouble of collecting a number of examples of the pleasurfies and practical jokes with which All Fools Itas was at one time celebrated. They are not of a sort to make one regret their disappearance. Even ecclesiastics nerv not above indulging in these stupid jokes, which were occasionally of a highly irreverent character. All Elector of Cologne, for instance, in the last contur-, brother of the Elector of Havaria, being an one occasion at Valenciames, announced that he would preach of the lat of April, and a large congregation assembled to hear the discourse. He gravely mounted into the pulpit, made the sign of the cross stood in a meditative attribute for a minute, as if mentally recapitulating the horder his discourse, and at last exclaimed, in a voice of tion der, "April Fools". After which he descended the stor-again, chuckling over the humor of his pro-action, while a lead of tumpers and horse posted in the while a basel of trumpets and horse, posted in to church, made a "tintamarre de tous les diables". An other practical joke quoted was that perpetrated in Emming Star on Murch 31, 1840. It announced that a dankey show would be held next day in the Accoun-toral Hall Islangion. Acrowd of composseors a semibled there on April I, to find the doors closed, and I recome painfully convelops, when too late, that if there